FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c. which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.
New York, January 26 74-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.
LEWIS BROWN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

WANTED

AT the Cheraw Gazette Office, a JOURNEY MAN PRINTER A workman of good character and industrious habits may expect constant employment, and regular wages.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England, Random Shots; Conti the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Elliot's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
January 28, 1836.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.
☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836 73 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.
DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River, as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.
WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68tf

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*
New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 73 6w

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THat books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February, 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A. Joyner, James Halliday B F Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them.

Jackson, Northampton County—Joseph J Exum, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat Calvert, Jno. White, and S. J Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somervell, Wm. K Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Parrier, Willie Perry, Henry G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander McKnight, or any three of them

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Doct. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S. Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them.

Oxford—Russel Kingsbury, Wm. A Maddox, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them.

Haywood—Richard C. Cotton, Nathan A Stedman, John S Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them.

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm Roles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McCuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr. William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them.

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G Kinsey or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Ellison N. J Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm. Bernard, W. Hennyhan, John Norcott, R J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry D. W. Bagby, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S Bryan, Benj Maitland, J. C Norcum, John B Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S Taylor, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy or any three of them

Murfreesborough—John H Wheeler, John W Southall, Louis M Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H M Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Wadkins, John Wilson, John T Garland, Stephen Dodson and Willie Jones, or any three of them

Tarborough John W. Cotton, Henry T Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G Hunter or any three of them

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.
January 19, 1836. 73 6w

Private Boarding School

For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C Jones*, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every schoolroom convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.
W H HARDIN
Near Pittsborough, Jan 20, 1836. 72-4t.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.
JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.
P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.
WM. O JEFFREYS.
REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany
Framed Looking Glasses,
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE.
Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,
40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguna do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.
January 6, 1836.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE
Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that SIXTY Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, Gaston at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed to Halifax by horse

Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c

Post Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the evening morning, or those in Philadelphia the same day.
December 28 73 6w

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R Donaldson, *vs.* Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E W Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.
(72 6w.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clk*

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
October Term, 1835.—*In Equity.*

Kinchin Atkison *vs* The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased. } Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Rich'd C Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.
RICH'D C. RHODES, *C. & M. E.*
January 16, 1836. 72 6w
(Price of Adv $2 50.)

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst
JOHN HUSKE,
J. W WRIGHT, } *Commissioners.*
O. P. STARK,
December 26, 1835.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.
HEROLD BLACKMORE
Duplin County, Sept 10, 1835 54tf

Irish Potatoes.

JUST received per Steamer Jno. Walker, and for sale by the Subscribers,
180 Barrels (yellow) seed Potatoes.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73tf.

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.
ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

Missing Goods.

1 Roll Sole Leather, marked C. T. H. (Lafayette Tannery)
1 piece German Bagging, " C. T. Haigh,
1 bag Coffee, " A. Hargrove
The above articles were brought up from Wilmington, in Mr. O'Hanlon's boats, in October last, and it is supposed may have been left by mistake at some Store in town.
Information requested by
D. O'HANLON, or
C. T. HAIGH
January 26, 1836 73 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by
E. J. HALE

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.
J MUNN

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,
Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.
August 2. 1834 E. J. HALE.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains. Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
August 14, 1832.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.
E. J. HALE.
September 22, 1835.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Missouri Munchausen.—We perceive that the speech of Mr. Benton, the Baron Munchausen of the Senate, is going the rounds of the Van Buren papers, uncurtailed of the falsehood which it contains, and which he was forced to confess and retract on the floor of the Senate. Senator Porter, of Louisiana, then remarked that the lie would be heralded abroad, notwithstanding its exposure and retraction, and that the confession of the falsehood, though openly made by Mr. Benton, would never be heard of by those who get their information from the Globe and its copyists. His prediction is being fulfilled.

Lynchburg Virginian.

REMARKS OF MR WISE, OF VIRGINIA,
On delay in executing the Public Printing.

On the 12th of January, Mr. Wise having made a few remarks on the delay in printing the President's Message by the Printers to the House, (Blair & Rives,) Mr. Gillet and Mr. Parker explained the reason of the delay, when

Mr. WISE again rose, and said: Sir, I am compelled to say that the explanations given by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gillett) of the delay of the public printing is not satisfactory; not at all The gentleman says the delay was owing to the fact that the printer was not elected by the last Congress, and that necessarily the public printer had to procure his materials after he was elected this session. Now this is too bad—too disingenous I put it to the candor of the honorable gentleman, did not Blair, did not *"the party" know*—know as well as they now know—*know* beyond a moral certainty, that he was to be elected public printer *before* this House met?—Ay, months ago, did he not *know* it too well not to begin preparation for his work? Let him, let the Globe answer me It is too bad, I confess, thus to be forced on all occasions to acknowledge our humiliation; but *facts, stubborn facts* must stubbornly be told! I repeat the question—if the materials were not ready for our order, how came they to be ready for Blair & Rives' own sales to members? I bought 100, a colleague tells me he bought 1200, you and you, here, there, every where, (pointing to seats around him) bought of Blair & Rives whilst you were waiting for the same work at public expense. If the "engravings" too were not ready for the copies with the accompanying documents, why were the small messages, without the accompanying documents, not furnished? Blair & Rives had to sell out their own private stock on hand before they executed the order of the House. The printing we are told was done, but the copies not furnished. So much the worse.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr Parker) says, that in the last Congress the balance of patronage to the press was against the Administration; that Gales & Seaton had the printing. Sir, I am making no small, petty issue I said "the *Government*" patronage; whether in the hands of one party or another, it is still *patronage*, and *Government* patronage. But now, looking prospectively for the next two years, the whole of the Executive printing, and of the printing of *this* House, falling little short of two hundred thousand dollars, is to be heaped on one pet office of "the Government." Heretofore, the printing has been more divided among the different presses. But I am not for the one or the other printer, or for any, to enjoy this immense patronage—I am for taking it from all. Gentlemen need not throw up Gales & Seaton to me. I never voted for Gales & Seaton; and I will not debate with them the poor, pitiful, contemptible issue between Gales & Seaton and Blair & Rives, or any other party printers. If their interests, or their parties' interests, were all which are involved in this question, I should not care enough about it to break silence, but there are most paramount and momentous and vital interests of the country and its future welfare involved—interests which we cannot long overlook, without forgetting our country in the low and grovelling strifes of party—the interests of independent legislation, and of independence in the public mind.

I would ask the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Parker) whether, when he was stumbling over the speeches lying about and obstructing the recesses and passages of this huge building, he fell upon speeches on one side alone? Were there not piles upon piles of *"the party"* speeches as well as of *"the panic"* speeches? He says, during the *panic* session—the panic session! Yes, sir, it was a *panic* session; *"the party"* was *panic* struck for a while, but I am done with that. I do not mean to discuss old things. I mean to look ahead, and to endeavor to make all things become new During the panic session, the gentleman says, when Gales & Seaton were public printers, we heard nothing of extravagance then in public printing The gentleman is out, sir, he is mistaken; there was a committee on the subject of abuses expressly appointed, at the head of which was placed an honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton,) but that committee could never, or did never, report I have never known, though I could *guess*, perhaps, why that committee never did report. My honorable friend from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) was a member of that committee, and he, no dobut, can tell us why, and can tell us, too, of some abuses which might have been reported.

The gentleman not only complains of the printing of *panic speeches*, but also of the Post Office report I am not astonished, sir, at his complaining of the printing of 25,000 copies of the report of the Post Office Committee—that was a *"panic report!"* But he complaint only shows how far reform would go. He says that report was very voluminous, and was read by nobody. It is so much the better for *"the party"* if that report has been read by nobody. But let him not lay that flattering unction to his soul. Sir, that report, which was the result of the joint industry, ability, and acuteness of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Whittlesey) and the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Everett,) than whom there are not, and never were, in Congress, two more useful and faithful representatives of the People—that report broke up the nest, probed the old sore, and laid bare the corruption of that Department. I do not know that all the foul matter has run out yet, and that it may not yet become more corrupt than ever. There are some other departments which I should like to see probed. There are your Land offices, and your Indian bureaux, which, if all I believe is true, are now, and have been for a long time, festering with as stinking corruption as ever ulcerated the Post Office I should like to see about 25,000 copies of just such *panic* reports printed upon each of those Departments. Well may gentlemen complain of the distribution of such information as that contained in the report of the Post Office Committee. Such information to the People is well calculated to strike *"the party"* with a panic! Sir, 25,000 copies of that report were not half enough for a population of twelve millions. It told a tale of corruption where all should be as pure as the air of your mountains, in a republic. Would that I could believe it would produce a real *bona fide* reform—not a reform, such as party politicians hold up to the desire and expectation of the People—not a reform merely *to turn out and put in*, but a *radical* reform, a cure, a healing of the disease. It did all it could do; it informed us of the disease, it let out some fœtid matter. But I fear it exposed a most fearful character of the disease. I fear it is the king's evil on the body politic! It is not always to cure, to become informed of a malady. You will stop up one rat hole, sir, and they will gnaw another. You may cicatrize one old sore, and another will break out on some other part of the body. I desire the People to become acquainted with the case and its type; and I do desire, above all things, that they will doctor it. Such *panic* reports, I say, sir, are of vastly more importance than your President's messages, and all your Secretaries' reports, which never pretend to expose abuses. Expose abuses! which rather smooth over some things that must not be known *for the Administration's sake!* Yes, sir, where I would print one President's message, I would print one thousand copies of any report which exposes the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the nation.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wardwell) says *it is the first time* that the *Administration has had its printer.* The Administration ITS printer! Why, sir, here is the doctrine of the *"spoils"* distinctly avowed on this floor. *The Administration its* printer! I repudiate, I despise, I scorn, I detest; I abhor such a doctrine! It is servile, it is corrupting, it is mercenary. The Administration ITS printer! This is the feeling; here it is; and what does it say to us and to the American People? I pray you, sir, and them to look at it, to mark it, and to reprobate it as I do. We are not safe, the Government is not safe, if such abominable sentiments shall obtain a footing amongst us. What, sir!—is it avowed that the *Press*, too, belongs to the victors? *Yea, all!*

Ay! and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wardwell) says, too, that these questions about mileage—these honest questions about corruption, and all that, come from *new members.* Indeed! there is a confession for you. True, sir, though, too true. We come here honest, at least professing to be honest, but we are not here long before we become *"used to almost any thing!"* [Here Mr Cambreleng whispered to Mr. Wise, "how is it with you, Wise?" to which Mr. Wise replied, looking at Mr. C.] I am no better than I should be, but I am not yet, thank God *"a hardened sinner!"* I do not know how long, a little *"figuring,"* perhaps, might tell how long, I shall be disposed to act with the *new* members; but I am glad there are many *new* members in this House, and I hope they will haste to do their duty *whilst they are "fresh from the People!"*

DEBATE ON THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

In the last Observer, we gave a sketch of the debate between Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise on the above subject. We have since seen the Speeches reported in full. The substance of Mr. Adams's speech is very faithfully given in the sketch. But that of Mr. Wise, being much longer, has not had justice done it. We therefore make a few extracts, below.

Sir, (said Mr. WISE,) I now know, by evidence newly discovered, that some *few did know that the President did desire this appropriation of three millions; that they, though chairmen of the principal committees, never communicated it to their committees, much less to the House; that they whispered it to a few others, and told them* "NOT TO SAY ANY THING ABOUT IT" You, Mr. Speaker, *you*, I charge with the guilt of that fact! You may deny it in your place or not. If you do deny it, I am ready with a witness to prove that——

[Here Mr. WISE read a written statement given to him by the Hon. Luke Lea, of Tennessee, corroborated by the statement of the Hon Samuel Bunch, of Tennessee, in the following words:

"On the last night of the last session of Congress, pending the question of the three million appropriation, two of the members of that Congress hesitated as to the propriety of voting for said appropriation, when one of them proposed to the other that he would make inquiry of one of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, who sat near them, whether this appropriation had been asked by the President, which he did, and received for answer, that the committee had been asked for it, or it had been intimated to them that he desired it, but that you need not say any thing about it; which answer was immediately communicated to the other member. It was then agreed upon between the members, that, as the money was not to be used, except for the purposes specified, and not until the coming necessity should happen to make it necessary, they would vote for the amendment."]

Sir, I charge you with being that member who ——(loud cries of "order! order!")

Mr. WISE The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. [Mr. Polk] it is said, gave this answer. Is it true? Yes or no! Guilty or not guilty?

The CHAIR *If it is desired* that I should make any statement of any fact in my knowledge, I am ready to make it. (Cries of "no! no!" from Mr. Polk's own friends.)

Mr. MERCER considered the call upon the Speaker, as such, to be out of order; but the call upon him, as a member of the last House, in order.

Mr. WISE I call upon the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress.

The CHAIR said, *if the House wished it*, or *would permit it*, he would make a brief statement. [Cries of "no! no!" from some of his own friends, and of "agreed! "agreed!" from all quarters.]

Mr. Adams here attempted to get an explanation.

Mr. Mercer hoped the House would yield its unanimous consent to the explanation of the Speaker.

Mr. Vinton wished to know *if the Speaker himself desired it;* because, if not, he should object.

The SPEAKER then rose, and confessed that the statement of Mr. Lea was substantially true; but he did not recollect that part of it which says he enjoined secrecy, though he may have said it, and would not say he had not. But he was unable to conceive how this could be a matter of any sort of importance. He apologized to Mr Wise for interrupting him in reading the journal, and appealed to him and the House to sustain him in maintaining order.

Mr. LEA, of Tennessee, then rose, and confirmed the statement which he had given Mr. Wise in writing, and which the Speaker (Mr. Polk) admitted to be true.

Mr. WISE. Sir, permit me to say that I truly and sincerely *sympathize* with the situation of the Chair. I know its *embarrassments*, and I shall at all times be ready to sustain its efforts to preserve order.

But to proceed. And *this*, Mr. Speaker, *is not an important* fact! What, sir! *the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means know the fact that the President desires an appropriation of* THREE MILLIONS *of dollars, not communicate it to his committee or to the House, and, whilst endeavoring to get it through, and obtain votes for its passage, to whisper the President's will to a few of the members in their seats*—TO BE KEPT A SECRET!!! Great God, sir, and this in these days, in the green tree, is not a matter of importance! I wish not to deal with this fact until I have a fair opportunity.

Sir, I am willing to take all responsibility which belongs to me, and sometimes more than belongs to me, in case of emergency. But I had begun to suspect what I suspect still, that this French war is but a *mere key to unlock the Treasury*, and that *Congress* is to be *made*, through the cry of *national*

defence, to take the responsibility of turning it, and opening the door for patronage. If the money should happen to be required, and the appropriation be popular, the praises all would be shouted to the Executive, who had not recommended it; and, if unnecessary and unpopular, the causes and the blame would be sure to fall on Congress. I, therefore, sir, was determined, so far as I could, to block the game—to make those who should, take the responsibility. I was willing, and am still, to vote for any reasonable appropriation, *if called for*, but I was determined to know what additional appropriation would be "*in accordance with the views of the Executive*," *before the election of the next Congress!* Accordingly, sir, it was proposed in the Committee on Naval Affairs to *inquire* of the Secretary of the Navy *whether any additional appropriation for the increase of the Navy* was required. This *inquiry* was directed to be made by our honorable chairman, (Mr. Jarvis,) some time before he offered his resolution of the 11th instant, and was then pending No answer had been returned to the Committee on Naval Affairs, though it seems now an answer had been given to the honorable chairman. Now, sir, when the honorable chairman offered that resolution, will it be believed that *he knew*, for answer from the Secretary, that he (the Secretary) *had declined to answer the inquiry of the committee?* When the honorable chairman offered that resolution, sir, he did not state that his committee *had already inquired*, and *could get no answer*. I did not know then, though a member of the committee, *that our inquiry had been refused an answer*, and thought it was still pending. If still pending, I thought the resolution supererogatory. To ascertain whether our inquiry had been answered, it will be recollected that *I attempted to ask a question* of the honorable chairman before I opposed his resolution; that question was, *whether the inquiry, on the very same subject of the resolution which we had already anticipated, had been answered by the Department?* And I hope it is still remembered by the House how I was prevented from obtaining the answer which I desired from the honorable chairman. I asked the question; the chairman was rising to answer, when the Speaker asked, "Does the gentleman from Virginia yield the floor?" "Yes, to have his question answered by the gentleman from Maine," (Mr. Jarvis:) The question was repeated, and *again and again interrupted by the Speaker in the same way*, until I gave up, sir, in despair, the attempt to obtain the answer which was so necessary for the correct information of the House. It was the first time since I have been a member, sir, that I ever saw a gentleman thus interrupted and positively prevented from obtaining an answer to an inquiry for information courteously put to a member in his seat.

But, sir, I can confirm a remark which was made the other day, that the Speaker may, if he will, by many tricks upon order and courtesy too, exercise undue powers over the proceedings of this body. So it was; an honest inquiry was, it seemed to me designedly, stifled in the case which I put. The answer was not obtained, which, if it had been obtained, I flatter myself there would have been apparently either no necessity for the resolution of the honorable chairman, or there would have been no minority of 18 The resolution passed with a vote in the affirmative of 164. And what then did the Committee on Naval Affairs do? How "inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission," without going right back to the Department, which had already once refused to answer the very same inquiry? We did order *a written* inquiry to be immediately directed to the Secretary, which is now answered by a *written* communication, but which also, I am told, would not have been answered, but for a circumstance and an influence which I am not authorized to name. Yes, sir, the answer has at last come, and what does it disclose? Why, that the D partment *does want more than six millions for the Navy alone!* The Department of War also has, within this week, cr pt out of its shell, and called for more than *five millions! Eleven millions*, now, instead of *three*, actually wanted, and if wanted now, was wanting on the 3d of March, 1835, and *no call, no recommendation, no estimates, until almost this very moment!!* Now, sir, does this need comment? *Has there not been clearly an attempt to shuffle off responsibility on Congress?* Is it not a plain case that "*the party*" and its Departments have been longing wishfully for a full sweep at the public coffers, *but they wanted you and I to take out the money for them?* If we refuse, the cry is raised, "*You are against defending the country; the next step for you is to join the enemy!*"

Sir, my distinguished friend from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson) told the gentleman from New York (Mr Cambreleng) the other day that "*it is the fashion of* THE PARTY' *not to shrink from responsibility*" My honorable friend has convinced me that he is a most excellent judge of men and things, but he was mistaken that time. No, sir! *General Jackson*, in perfect accordance with his high-toned independence of mind and action, *assumes responsibility*, but "*the party*" *shrinks*, and skunks, and dodges, in fear and trembling! When Jupiter shakes the empyrean heights, all the Gods tremble! When Jackson frowns and stamps his foot, rises in his majesty and says, "*I take the responsibility!*" all the sycophants of "*the party*" q ke with fear! Witness the Deposite question. Wh n the President went forth in doubtful contest against the Bank, there was a "*little man*" who trembled from his hair to his heels [here some one said he had no hair]—right, sir, his head is bald—from the crown, then, of his head to the sole of his foot. His knees smote together wi h fright during the battle, but, the moment the victory was achieved, out sprang the Lilliputian from behind the Old Hero, and strutted, hectoring over the dead body of the monster monopoly! So it was, sir, with that very *three millions* amendment I have no doubt the *President* was independent and honest enough to have recommended it boldly, *but "the party" leaders kept the recommendation secret;* and when the sum was reduced so low as to disappoint the Old Hero, and to rouse his wrath *to veto the bill;* "*the party*" were manœuvring, and dodging, and whispering, and cutting and shuffling through the Capitol, and sending billets *to change the responsibility of the failure of the fortification bill from the President to the Senate!* That is the secret. Sir, when it is found that any measure will *succeed* and aggrandize the "*little man*," *then* "*the party*" will take the responsibility—not before

Sir, I must hereafter—I have been bitten once by low party tricks and chicanery practised to put an immense sum at the *secret service of "the party"* —I say I must hereafter know to a certainty that an appropriation is to be applied to the purposes *of national defence*, and not of *electioneering*, before I vote for it. Every man in the Government is now authorized and *franked* to electioneer, from Indian agents and postmasters up to the President. *We now have a President electioneering for his successor*, and it is time the nation was told of it with the voice of a trumpet! Sir, since the publication of that letter of outrageous *dictation* and of justification of "the Government patronage in conflict with the purity of elections," that letter to a member of the Tennessee Legislature, which appears in the Government Official, and is there not only justified but lauded, *claiming the right to employ all his constitutional powers to expunge a resolution of one branch of Congress*, and the right to interfere with the independence of State and Federal Legislatures, I feel constrained, by the love I bear my country, to "cry aloud and spare not!" Sir, I wish to see the public mind concentrated on these facts.

When the House asked for a *conference*, the Senate *readily agreed*, and appointed conferees on its part, The *conferees of the two Houses agreed* on reducing the appropriation from three millions to eight hundred thousand dollars, and on making it more specific. And I now again ask the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) the chairman of the conferees of the House, *whether, when he left the conference after agreement to report, he did not intend to report? Why did he not report?* Sir, I said yesterday there were *two* conjectures. I say now there are *three* modes of accounting for the failure of the honorable gentleman's intention. *One* is, that the report failed because of *a word in the ear*, whispered by *two* high *functionaries between the conference room and* THAT *door*, (pointing to the door next to the Speaker's room,) *or the gentleman's seat in the House.* Were there not two such "*busy-bodies*" in the way of the duty to report? *Another* is, sir, that there was *a special communication*, a billet-doux, handed to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Cambreleng) *in his seat, after he came in from the conference.* Was there such a billet, and what was its purport? A *third* is, that there was a *special visit in person* from a certain distinguished Senator of "*the party.*" (Mr. S—W—t, Jr.) What did *he say?* Was not the burden of all three, the *whisper*, the *billet*, and the *special messenger*—the Senator stooped low from his high degree, to become a *runner* between the two Houses—*that the conferees of the House had done wrong to agree to reduce the sum? That* $800,000 *was a "poor, pitiful sum," which would not satisfy the President? That the President had risen up in wrath, and sworn that he would veto the bill, because the Senate had refused the whole grant of three millions, and that they should be made to bear the loss of the whole bill?* Did not the intrigue then assume a *double* aspect of policy, to ward off from the President the responsibility of vetoing the bill which he had sworn to veto, and to throw the responsibility and odium of the failure of the bill on the Senate? This was the abominable game; it was too bad *to juggle us first out of our independence of legislation, and then out of our character!* There are *five* high witnesses to attest these facts, if a committee be appointed to inquire, who may be called on. You may go to the *first, second, third, fourth*, and *fifth*, highest officers of your Government, and, sir, I should like to see them thoroughly cross-examined. We have had a most important fact disclosed lately. The secret journal of the Senate has been opened, and a certain endorsement of its clerk has been exposed. Now, sir, that Secretary of the Senate is a most excellent, good, and pious man, with a high and due sense of propriety. He would be cautious to endorse nothing which was not only true, but *proper* to be endorsed. But I must ask *if all was endorsed which was said?* I could not shut my ears, sir, to the rumors which passed from seat to seat that awful night Suppose the Senate did send a message to the Executive that night, rejecting a certain nomination; and suppose, in reply, the President had told the Secretary, "*I will receive no further communication from the d——d rascals, the Senate is defunct!*" I am sure, sir, such an answer would have been undignified and unbecoming, and that the Secretary's strict sense of propriety, and of what was due to the President and to the Senate, would have prevented him from endorsing *all* that was said! And yet this committee, if raised, and it inquire faithfully, *may* bring out many such facts.

Sir, I repeat, that there was no disposition on the part of the Senate or of the House to defeat the *fortification* bill of last session. Both *Houses* did their duty, and both are now equally interested to guard against such *interference for the future as actually prevented both Houses, though ready and willing, from doing their duty.* Yes, sir; the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. R. M. Johnson) challenged me, at the beginning of this session, to *specify acts of Executive intermeddling or interference* with the *independence of the legislation of Congress.* I gave him, sir, one pretty strong case, but here is one still stronger. None could be stronger. *On the last night of the last Congress, both Houses of Congress, I assert, and have proved, were not only ready and willing, but* ANXIOUSLY ENDEAVORING, *to pass a law, which the President himself says, and which I admit was very important to the public interests, with large majorities in each in favor of the law, and the two Houses agreeing*, by special conference, and THEY COULD NOT AND DID NOT *get the bill through*, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MINIONS AND PIMPS OF THE EXECUTIVE TAMPERING WITH THEIR TOOLS *in the House of Representatives!!* Now, sir, if the gentleman wants a stronger case than that, I cannot imagine it. I *know* such was the fact; and though all "*the Government*" should swear to the contrary, I should know and believe the fact until the day of my death. Is it to be borne, that some twenty or thirty of a trained band shall, by reducing us below a quorum—reduce *a majority* of both Houses of Congress *below the foot of the Executive!* Shall we be thus *interrupted* in our business by "a fragment" of "*the party*," doing the bidding of their idol? Is this an administration of the Government, in the spirit and letter of the Constitution, which makes the Legislative Department independent of the Executive, and intends that it shall be a check upon the Executive? Will the People suffer this monstrous violence to the theory and practice of their Government? Oh! that I could raise my voice to a pitch of remonstrance which could go forth throughout this land; which could reach every hamlet, every home, and every heart of the People; which could speak trumpet-tongued to every man who has in his bosom a spark of the spirit of the free!! I would rouse a resistance to this misrule, this corruption, this *patricide* of "*the party*," which would soon determine whether the *many* or the *few* shall rule the destinies of this Republic!

Sir, the *whole mass of power* which is conferred by the Constitution on *all* the Departments of *this* Government is nearly as great as the whole power of any Government of any civilized People. But the theory of our Government so *distributes* this power among different branches or departments as to check and counterbalance, restrain and control each other mutually. Power with us is so neutralized to do harm, and so well poised to do good, in the *theory* of our Constitution, that the Government was made *free* at the same time it was made *efficient*. But, sir, the *practice* of the Government has of late so perverted the theory of the Constitution, that, through *corruption*, we are fast becoming bound hand and foot, *and a single Department is absorbing the whole mass of power.* The principle of "*the* party" is now warring upon one of the cardinal principles of the Constitution, *to keep separate, distinct, and* INDEPENDENT *the Legislative and the Executive Departments.* That principle, without which *this* Government *cannot* remain free, is totally undermined *by the policy of parties to elect legislators to support*—that is, to *do the will* of—*Presidents!* Is there no jealousy of the Executive left? No esprit du corps in Congress? Gone! gone!

Sir, I must remind the House that on the Cumberland road bill there were 174 members present and voting. That the very next vote there was—*no quorum.*

Here Mr. Wise read a list of the names of members who voted on the Cumberland road bill, and did not vote on the next vote or Moore and Letcher resolution. They were 66 in number. Of these, Van Buren men, 50; Opposition and for White, 16.

On the Cumberland road bill there were, Van Buren men, 87; Opposition and for White, 87.

Parties were equal on that vote. On the Letcher resolution there were 113 votes. Van Buren men, 33; Opposition and for White, 80.

Can this extraordinary desertion of Van Buren men be accounted for but upon the supposition of design? And, too, when it was known they were nearly all present in the House? While the Opposition and White men had retained their numbers to 7, there was a falling off of Van Buren men of 54!—54 out of 87! While the Opposition and White men continued in their places, giving their votes until the close of the session, the Van Buren men did not again, except a small minority, answer to their names.

On Mr. Jarvis's motion to adjourn, there were 118 votes. Van Buren men, 41; Opposition and for White, 77.

On Mr. Carmichael's motion to adjourn, there were 111 votes. Van Buren men, 39; Opposition and for White, 72.

Is not the conclusion irresistible that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Cambreleng) might, *at any moment after his return from the conference, until the adjournment of the House, by a nod or a whisper, have summoned from their hiding places a quorum, and saved the loss of the fortification bill?* Would not Rhoderick's men have risen up at the whistle? Does not the gentleman from New York know that he might at any time have had a quorum? Did he exert himself to get a quorum? Did he not, and did not *you*, Mr. Speaker, *busily endeavor to persuade members who had conscientious scruples not to vote to make a quorum?* Did not Churchill C. Cambreleng *protest*, by *speech on the floor* (See Globe of the 5th March, 1835,) *against the right to compel members to answer the call for a quorum, when he all the time was voting himself?* Did not Mr. Barringer (of North Carolina) charge *the intrigue* at the time, and offer to specify *names?* Was not Abijah Mann, Jr. (of New York,) *who refused to vote* on every question from the last quorum to the adjournment, sitting in the House *calling for the yeas and nays*, when attempts would be made to get along without a call? Did not Mr. Barringer tell him he had no right to call for *yeas and nays*, as he said he was no longer *a member;* and did he not claim to be as much a member as any body? Having pledged himself to vote for the Letcher resolution, did he not inform Mr. Letcher he could not then vote for it? And did not Letcher reply, "*I knew the Van Buren colts would slip their bridles!*" When Samuel Beardsley refused to vote, did not the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Lea) move to expel him from the House? But there were nearly 150 members *who actually voted* upon the three calls of yeas and nays after 12 o'clock at night. *Different squads would come in and vote at different times!* The *leaders*—oh! yes—the leaders, were all present; were they not here, of course? That was one finesse, and the other was to march and countermarch the followers so as that each one might claim to have voted. But the proof is positive *that there was a quorum actually voting* after the Cumberland-road bill and 12 o'clock, to the last, but voting at different times! My name is among the number of those voting on the Cumberland road bill, and failed to vote *twice* afterwards. Mr. Gilmer's conduct struck me, and I hesitated to vote until I was satisfied by my colleague (Mr Mercer:) and when I saw the *miserable, infernal game which was playing*, I would have voted *at all hazards*, and *did* vote, as the journals will show on the last vote of the session, *to help make a quorum and against adjournment!* And now, sir, what shall we say to these men of the immaculate—the only patriotic men, who would not for the world have had the fortification bill to fail? Shall they not have meted out to them that measure of vituperation which they have meted to the Senate? Shall they not now be hunted down with the furies and scorpions of abuse, not only for failing to do a duty which was unpardonable in the Senate, but *for a knowingly wilful false accusation?* Hurrah for such *patriots! They are for National Defence!* Oh Shame! Oh Honesty! Oh Truth!

Sir, the gentlemen have got into a hornet's nest by troubling—impudently gasconading about the failure of that bill They are bitten by their own dogs! Oh! yes, *the hour had come* for their beautiful trick I would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] if he never signed bills after 12 o'clock at night on the last night of a session, when he was President? Sir, I can prove by the manuscript minutes of your clerk that there was a quorum in the House Here is a book, the title of which is "23d Congress, 2d Session—Minutes of the House of Representatives." In this book we find this entry on Tuesday, March the 3d, when the main question was taken on the resolution to compensate Robert P. Letcher: "Ayes 113, noes 3 *No quorum—many members declined to answer, though standing at the Clerk's desk, because it was supposed to be past* 12 *o'clock*" Only seven members were wanting then, but three afterwards, to make a quorum, and *many* members declined to answer! Sir, there was a quorum, *and a quorum at the command of "the party"* Let it never hereafter be denied.

[Mr Wise then gave a summary and review of material facts.]

Sir, what caused the Senate to send us that message which I deem so respectful, and which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] deems was so insolent? The Senate was warned of *treachery!* When that *special messenger*, that Senator, was seen dodging in and out—he was no ghost, sir—if one, he is a very *red faced* ghost, he is a *cognac* looking ghost!—[Here Mr Wise paused, and glanced his eye around to see him in the Hall.] The Senate, sir, was warned of treachery They then reminded the House of the report of the conference What less could that body do to defend itself from the Machiavelian plot against it? Was there such a spectacle ever exhibited in this Capitol before, *as a trap set for one branch of Congress?* This message called out the jesuitical excuse that *the hour had come*—there was *no quorum "sorry, regretted very much, but the Senate must take the responsibility!"*—Immediately the plot revealed itself! Sir, I hope that condition of things, and this exposure, will stand a solitary warning to "*the party*" not to jeopard again the interests of the country, by its low, servile tricks of corruption! "*The party*" wished to say by resolution, in reply, that we had *finished our business when this bill was untouched.* Hour after hour had the Senate politely waited for this fortification bill to be sent to them for *their concurrence*, and Mr F O J Smith moved to say to them—"*We have completed our business!*" And at last, sir, *the House did ignobly adjourn without completing its business, including this bill.* Sir, I have not to take back one word of what I said yesterday about the adjournment of the last Congress Except on one solitary question I shall ever think of the last House of Representatives with *disgust.* We had a President at the last session bent, I think, on war!—The House was subservient, succombing and servile to his wishes on every other question but that. The temper and the example of the House on that question were noble, and worthy of imitation for all time to come The gentleman from Massachusetts may well claim it as one of the brightest achievements of his civil career that he united us unanimously in one of the noblest sentiments which ever actuated the patriot—however divided amongst ourselves, in our own household as brothers, to present an undivided front to a foreign foe! We acted wisely and temperately And sir, the real secret is, the reason the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not report sooner, not until the last moment, and then in the form of that three millions amendment, was, that the chairman [Mr C.] *dared not* report *counter* to the sense *of the People on the one side, or to the sense of the President on the other!* When we act wisely, though counter to the President, the praise redounds to the Executive; and when any thing wrong is done, no matter by whom, the Senate is now-a-days made the scapegoat to bear all the sins of "*the party*" to which they are so much opposed!

Before I conclude, sir, permit me to reply briefly to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams.] *That* gentleman protests, with great emphasis, against the accusation of sycophancy and *man worship to General Jackson!* We have fallen upon strange times The times have monstrously changed, and some of us have changed with them. I am frequently at a loss, sir, to determine which side of the question that gentleman is on. At the last session he made one speech for war, another for peace, another for war again; and, at last, I thought, was about right. It has lately been said, and I believe he authorized it by a letter to the gentleman from Rhode Island, [Mr. Pearce,] that he has changed his politics once more in his latter days. If so, sir, I shall be glad of it, for he has had the fortune always, I believe, to prostrate his own friends. I shall rejoice, sir, for another, the best evidence to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and all the democratic States—all the *old* democratic party—where the *old federal States* and the old Hartford Convention federalists are rallying! I believe no man knows his own kind better than the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, and I know there is a great change, somehow or other, in the old Jackson party. Sir, a *new fangled democracy* has sprung up, and renegado federalists, of whom it has been said that "they haunted the graves of such men as Hamilton and Jay like vampyres," are *now among the present* democrats of the land!

The gentleman says his object in introducing this resolution is to arrive at truth, and to produce *harmony* between the two Houses of Congress — Sir, I fear his means will defeat his ends. He will, by this resolution, reanimate and arm the dead Hector, once, he says, dragged around the walls of this Capitol by the victorious Achilles. Instead of an inquiry after truth, the business of this committee will be to arraign the Senate of the United States, and to break down that body which cannot stand much longer. It has withstood already more than I thought it could bear, and I will not consent to apply another catapulta to its walls — The gentleman will find himself mistaken. Instead of harmony, he will array House against House, and the legislative department, divided against itself, must fall The policy of the Executive, when it means to consolidate all power in itself, will ever be to divide and conquer. I will not aid the Executive against Congress Instead of being united here, to a man, against encroachments of the Executive, it seems we are to be made ourselves the instruments and the tools of Executive aggrandizement. Will there never be any peace in the land until every institution is prostrated to that one? I hope the gentleman does not mean to enlist us in this fatal and unprecedented war upon the Senate. Sir, if I differed as widely as the poles from the Senate on subjects of past differences, I would now, in these fearful times of consolidating all power in the Executive, endeavor to become reconciled to that body, and to meet it on common grounds of peace and harmony and united action Behold the spectacle of the two Houses of Congress wrangling, to the destruction of each other, upon the point of dispute which failed to do the sovereign will and good pleasure of the Executive, which will and good pleasure was never graciously made known to either!—Would that be the Congress which our fathers created by the Constitution to be watchful and jealous of Executive power? They created us to be a check, to preserve the equilibrium of power, and we are to quarrel about which shall yield most to a Department which at best is but co ordinate! I say, sir, such a Congress as some would make us is not the Congress which the founders of our Government intended; and, when we yield our jealous independence, the Congress of the Constitution will be dead, dead dead! With the power of appointing the Judiciary to decide upon laws, and with the power of controlling, by the bribes of appointment, the legislators who are to enact the laws, the President, if he will abuse his trusts, is omnipotent, and the Government is consolidated in the Executive. Oh! that I could inspire my fellow-members of this House, and the whole American People, to rise up in time against excessive Executive power! The time has come when every man, in private life and in public, when the high and the low, the rich and the poor, should meet together for the safety of the Government. Whilst that is at stake, let us conciliate and cheer each other, and say—it is not *you* of the *Senate*, nor *you* of the *House of Representatives*, who have sinned so grievously against the country, its laws, its Constitution, and the spirit of its institutions, but *you*, the minions of the Executive!

Sir, I denounce the attempt to charge the loss of the fortification bill upon the Senate, on the part of those who make it, knowing it to be false, to be a base fraud and imposition upon the country!

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Washington, Friday.

Just as I predicted, "the party" having used Mr. John Q Adams, have shown symptoms to-day that they will desert him and his resolution, and leave him to his fate. Mr. Wise so bared the machinery by which the intrigue of the last session was accomplished—its motives, actors, prompters, and all—that the effect on public opinion was irresistible. How to get out of the scrape, is the only question for the party now. One hundred and sixty-nine, including the Liege men, voted to suspend the rule for the purpose of receiving the resolution; and lo! to day they would not suspend the rules to go on with the subject! Mr. Hardin yesterday was followed by Mr. Evans, in a strain of honest indignation and biting sarcasm, in reply to Mr Adams' attack and denunciation of the Senate Never was so triumphant a case made out in reply to the "dodging" gentleman. Never have I heard so manly a vindication of Mr. Webster's course and conduct of political life, from the foul insinuations—charges, manly, direct charges are not the means used—of Mr. A. The contrast was bitter which Mr. E drew, between Mr. Webster's straight-forward course in political life—and that of him, who, in his old age, as a disappointed politician, to gratify vindictive feelings, had left the friends who had supported him through good and through evil. Referring to Mr. A's designation of Mr. Webster as the *Achilles* who was to drag the dead body of the Constitution round the walls of Troy, Mr Evans compared Mr. Adams himself to the *Sinon* who had opened the way for the admission through the walls, of the wooden horse, that was the ruin of Troy. I cannot pretend to describe all this. It was the best effort for years in the House. Mr. Adams quailed; the very air around him seemed tainted. The very party for whom he had sacrificed himself, aye, every man of them, showed that he deemed the castigation well merited. There were none so poor to do him reverence—none to cry, God bless him.

To give a further instance of the conduct of Mr. A., what think you of his propitiating the kitchen cabine , by revising for the Globe, a speech to suit their appetite, and which is to be published and spread abroad at two cents each, the Honorable member from Massachusetts himself heading the list of the subscribers!!! Need I pursue the subject further?

We copy from the Globe the report of the Speech of Mr. Cambreleng, who followed Mr. Wise, in the Debate upon Mr. Adams's Resolution proposing an inquiry concerning the *lost* Fortification Bill.

The Speech of Mr. Cambreleng, as reported, has, we entertain no doubt, undergone his revision. Under this impression, and believing that we do neither unkindness nor injustice to that gentleman in considering him as reflecting the sentiments of the Administration, in matters particularly within the province of the Executive, we derive great satisfaction from the consideration of what is *not* contained in his printed Speech. We refer to the very harsh language in which the honorable gentleman indulged, towards the close of his Speech, (as spoken,) in reference to the French nation. We noted it down, at the time, and thought of calling the attention of our readers to it, that they might be warned of the coming storm. But, happily, before we could find time to do this, the Messenger from Great Britain arrived here, accompanied by a rumor of his being the bearer of an offer of the mediation of that Government between us and France; and we refrained from our purpose. We are glad to be enabled, by the turn which things have taken, to relinquish it altogether. We consider the omission of the offensive terms applied to France, in the Speech in question, as strong circumstantial evidence of the relaxation of hostile feeling towards France in the breast of the Executive, induced by the changed aspect of the case; and most heartily do we rejoice in it. We have now some reason to hope, notwithstanding the misgivings we have had, that the friendly interposition of Great Britain may bring about an amicable adjustment of our dispute with France.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

An apt Quotation.—The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot applies to Mr. Adams, the following passage from a letter of *Junius* to the Duke of Grafton:

"What then, my Lord, is to be the event of all the sacrifices you have made to your own unfortunate ambition? What is it, for which you have abandoned your earliest political friendships, the warmest political connexions of your youth, and all those honorable engagements by which you once solicited, and might have still preserved the esteem of your country? *Have you secured no recompence for such a waste of honor? Unhappy man! what party will receive the common deserter of all parties?*"

Mr. Ewing, the new Senator from Illinois, is, according to his own authorized declarations, a thorough going Van Buren-Johnson man—none possibly more so.—What is strange, Mr. Ewing was removed from office—Land Register or Public Receiver—by General Jackson.

United States Pensioners.—The following statement, showing the number of persons now on the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

Total number of invalid pensioners,			3,893
do	do	under the act of March, 1818,	9,707
do	do	do of June, 1832,	26,637
do	do	do of May, 1828,	766
		Total number	41,003

Number of persons added to the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, from the 20th of October, 1834, to the 20th October 1835:

Under the act granting pensions to invalids,		81
do	of June, 1835,	659
	Total	740

Abstract from the several pension agents' reports, shewing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, since the last report:

Invalid pensioners,	37
Under act of 1818,	423
do 1832,	1,361
Total number,	1,821

During the current year, warrants in favor of pension agents have been drawn to the amount of $1,865,911 50.

For invalid pensioners,	$107,380 00
For pensioners under the act March 1818, May 1820, and March 1832,	386,814 00
For paying stipends under act 1832,	1,264,685 50
do under act 1828,	77,032 00
	$1,865,911 50

The sum drawn for the current year is not equal to the expenditure. The agents had balances in their hands at the commencement of the year, to the amount of $1,589,430 57 cents.

Up to the present time, $33,000,000 have been drawn from the Treasury, on account of pensions, part of which is still in the hands of the agents for paying pensioners.—*Salem Chronicle.*

An excellent Example.—The establishment of the New York American was burnt in the late fire in that city. The Editor has since received the following letter, which is as honorable to the one party as to the other.

P———, January 8, 1836.

To the Editor of the New York American:

I have taken the "New York American" some sixteen years; and no wonder, therefore, that I should sympathize with this eminently honest and independent old friend, in his recent calamity.—May you live to send him to me, and may I live to receive him, sixteen years more.

I observe in your semi-weekly of 1st inst., that you call for payment on those subscribers who owe you. I almost wish, that in this, your time of need, I was in debt to you; but the purpose will be answered by my bringing you in debt to me. For the enclosed check you will owe me four years more of the semi-weekly New York American, viz: to Sept. 9th, 1839; and that will make me one of your 20 years customers.

The New York Herald states that the great boot and shoe manufactory of Granniss and Brothers at Newark, New Jersey, employs, all the year round, about *three thousand persons*, men, women and children. It also states that "the elegance and beauty of the Newark boot and shoe surpass the Parisian by long odds," and "to make an elegant shoe for a fine lady, is now elevated to a Fine Art, and requires as much genius and taste as to make a good speech, or write a good paragraph." In either case, it must be admitted, there is a measure of the understanding.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Life Insurance.—Isaac Davega, one of the persons killed by the recent disaster on board the steam boat William Gibbons, had effected an insurance on his own life for $10,000. Here, for a small premium, a family, at the death of its natural protector, was comfortably provided for—or, what to a man with a proper sense of "right," creditors trusting to his correct principles and industry, were saved from losses.

U. S. Gazette.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 3.

Cotton has sold, from wagons, as high as 16 cents; and prime much sought after.

Communications.

IS IT WITHIN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

Mr. Hale.—The Christian Almanac for 1836, printed in Fayetteville, contains a Table, which professes to give the number of communicants in the various Denominations of Christians in N. C. The statements in such Tables ought to approach so near correctness, as at least, to be *within the neighbourhood.* How near to correctness, the generality of the statements in that Table approaches, I pretend not to say. The one concerning the number of communicants in the Baptist Denomination in N. C., comes short of the correct number only *Eleven Thousand.* The Table states that there are *Nineteen Thousand*, whereas, there are *Thirty Thousand.*

W.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: The following, almost equal to the famous story of "Putnam and the Wolf," was related to me by one of the "natives" of Penn., and, therefore, I presume it is true. If you see fit to insert it in your paper, you will oblige a reader.

Yours, &c. E——,

WOLF STORY.

At an early period in the settlement of Pennsylvania, Wolves were very numerous in that State, and sometimes even attacked men. A fiddler happening to be out very late, one winter night, performing for a party, was on his way home, a distance of many miles. Soon he began to hear the howling of Wolves, on one side then on the other, and then behind him; as they approached nearer and nearer, he perceived that they meditated an attack upon him in great numbers. He began, therefore, to look about him for means of defence, but having nothing except his violin, he made for a deserted *log house*, which he espied not far from the road, and had but time to escape the Wolves by springing upon the cross-beams overhead. Being now out of danger, he found means to shut and fasten the door, thus enclosing his pursuers Then he commenced playing upon his instrument; the Wolves, delighted with the music, ceased their howling, but whenever that stopped, made a tremendous noise. Thus our hero amused himself until day-light, when some person passing that way, procured him a gun, with which he despatched *nine* full grown Wolves. E.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have heretofore had occasion to refer to the New York Times, as a journal possessing the confidence of the Government, and as having the advantage of access to sources of information not open to all, even of the friends of the Administration. Still under that impression, we read with the greatest pleasure the following note in that paper of Tuesday last, affording, as it does, in a shape as good as official, the most acceptable information:

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES OF FEB. 2.

The Mediation accepted.—A well informed correspondent writes as follows from Washington:

The communication from England is a Letter from the King of England to the President, offering Mediation. It has been accepted by the Administration, and a letter to the King will be written by the President, in which it will be stated that he did not design to menace nor insult France nor her King—and this will be done in language stronger even than that used in the Annual Message; but beyond that disavowal nothing."

The terms of the proffered mediation were of course such as it became this country to accept, and the intelligence is therefore most gratifying: it cannot be doubted that the intervention will be successful, and peace will be preserved.

Senate of the United States.—Since the recent elections in the West, this branch of Congress, has become full, and the state of parties is reputed to be as follows:

Van Buren.—Shepley, Ruggles, of Maine; Hill, Hubbard, of New Hampshire; Niles, of Connecticut; Wright, Tallmadge, of New York; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Wall, of New Jersey; Brown, of North Carolina; King, Cuthbert, of Georgia; King, of Alabama; Walker, of Mississippi; Nicholas, of Louisiana; Grundy, of Tennessee; Tipton, of Indiana; Ewing, Robinson, of Illinois; Morris, of Ohio; Benton, Linn, of Missouri—22.

Anti Van Buren.—Webster, Davis, of Massachusetts; Prentiss, Swift, of Vermont; Robbins, Knight, of Rhode Island; Tomlinson, of Connecticut; Southard, of New Jersey; Clayton, Naudain, of Delaware; Kent, Goldsborough, of Maryland; Leigh, Tyler, of Virginia; Mangum, of North Carolina; Calhoun, Preston, of South Carolina; Moore, of Alabama; Black of Mississippi; Porter, of Louisiana; White, of Tennessee; Clay, Crittenden, of Kentucky; Ewing, of Ohio—24.

Doubtful.—McKean, of Pennsylvania; Hendricks, of Indiana.

It will thus be seen that the political complexion of the Senate, depends upon Mr. McKean of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hendricks of Indiana. If they choose to follow the popular current and vote with the adherents of Van Buren, the man whom one of them has denounced, as unworthy of the slightest confidence, the Vice President will have the casting vote, and the expunging resolutions and all others of the most obnoxious measures of the administration will be carried by the decision of a man whose private interest in the question must outweigh all consideration of patriotic duty.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Portrait of Blair, Editor of the Globe.—Mr. Pickens, the distinguished successor of Mr. McDuffie, in Congress, in a late speech, drew the following portrait of Blair, which we understand is as correct a likeness of the *man*, as of the *editor.* Alluding to some of the recent slanders of the Globe, he says—

I would disdain to notice this, if the charge had originated from, and been confined to, a miserable whipster editor, who has been hired to hunt down all that is virtuous and intellectual in the country—who has fed upon calumny, and fattens upon slander, and upon whose countenance envy and malignity hold their cadaverous union—I would loathe to touch this pitiful *thing* that lives by licking the spittle of men, if it were not that it is understood to represent the executive branch of this Government, that it is the organ of the dominant party that now rules the destinies of this republic. This being the fact, I call upon every honest and virtuous man to brand it with the indignation that its falsehood and infamy deserve.

Thomas G. Black, a book keeper in the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, absconded lately, having been detected in some frauds on the Bank.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1836.

The Mediation.—The interesting fact is disclosed in the Petersburg Constellation, (a Jackson and Van Buren paper,) that the President of the United States was opposed to accepting the proffered mediation of Great Britain, and only yielded his assent to the unanimous advice of his Cabinet counsellors. From the manner in which the fact is stated in the Constellation, as coming from its correspondent at Washington, there is no room to doubt its truth. We confess that we are surprized and grieved to hear it. It confirms, to our mind, the suspicion, that the President has not desired an amicable adjustment of the dispute with France, but has been anxious for war. It is evident, that both France and the United States had taken a stand from which neither could recede with honor. It is evident, too, that the Administration so regarded the state of things; for Mr. Cambreleng, the mouth-piece of the Executive in the House, declared, in a late speech, that France could not pay the money without disgracing herself, and that this nation would sooner be deluged with blood, than comply with the terms required by France. What other mode, then, could be devised, by which the difficulty could be settled, or even an attempt be made to settle it, whilst there were no diplomatic agents through whom a communication could pass from one government to the other—except the very mode presented by this generous offer of England? To hesitate about the acceptance of this offer, seems to us to be madness, and we are glad that for once there was virtue enough in the Cabinet, (or rather fear of public indignation,) to lead the President into the path of peace.

There is another view of this fact, however, which is not so consolatory. If the President is inclined for War, it will yet be in his power to prevent a favorable result of this mediation. As the National Intelligencer remarks, "Between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. Arbitration, accepted by both parties, would, to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of Mediation concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend." This being so, it will be in the power of the President, too often, we fear, to throw obstacles in the way of an adjustment; and we may yet have to deplore the failure of the last effort to preserve the peace of the two nations. That it is the interest of both to avoid a collision, we presume no one will dispute. A war would almost annihilate the planting interest in the South, would cost the nation, probably, hundreds of millions of dollars, many thousands of men, and leave us burdened with taxes of every description. Do our readers recollect the debt entailed upon the United States by the last war with Great Britain, which lasted only a little more than two and a half years? Have they forgotten the taxes, direct and indirect, which were levied in consequence? Besides the extraordinary sums raised by the taxes during its continuance, we came out of that War with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars.

We do not offer the above as reasons why we should not go to war, when the occasion may justify it; but as reasons why an honorable mode of adjustment should be embraced with eagerness. Such a mode has presented itself, and heavy will be responsibility of him who shall reject or defeat it.

The Indian War.—We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman just from Alabama, who passed through the Creek nation last week, and saw and held conversation with the Chief of the Nation, and he informs us, that there is not the slightest ground for the apprehension that the Creeks have any hostile intentions. That the skirmish near Columbus was brought on entirely by the whites. That at a late meeting of the Tribe, it was ascertained that only 8 men were absent from their homes, and that there was no reason to suppose that even they had joined the Seminoles. At the meeting, which was attended by the Agent, nothing but a friendly disposition was manifested.

Troops are still moving towards Florida. Besides the hundreds of volunteers from Georgia and South Carolina, detachments of the regular forces have been shipped from Baltimore, New York, Beaufort and Smithville, N. C. From each of the two last named places, a Company of Artillery was taken, making 115 men in all, commanded by Major Kirby, Lieuts. Nauman, Irvin, Turner, and Brumby.

The Jacksonville (E. F.) Courier, says it was reported that three families were murdered between St. Marks and Tallahassee, together with an overseer. Also, that the Tallahassee Mail Carrier heard on his route, that Capt. Wm. B. Hooper was on Sunday the 17th inst., crossing his men and horses over the Suwannee River, near Suwannee Old Town, when he was attacked by a body of 50 Indians. Capt. H. had only 15 men, and had crossed 9 horses over to the west side of the river, when the Indians made the attack; drove his men back, and captured the 9 horses. Two men Henry Pendleton and Jessy Hicks, were mortally wounded. One Indian was killed and another wounded, supposed mortally.

The latest information from Gen. Clinch left him at Fort Drane, on the 20th January. He had about 250 Regulars, and 500 volunteers and militia under Gen. Call.—This force placed him entirely out of danger, and, when joined by other troops which were on their way, would enable him speedily to commence offensive operations.

The excitement at Columbus still continued at the last dates. A great variety of rumours were afloat of hostile assemblages of the Creeks, and the whole male population of the town was constantly under arms; but no attack had been made, though a skirmish had taken place about 15 miles below Columbus, in which Mr. McBryde and Josiah Johnson, of Muscogee county, were killed, and Col. Spear and another person severely wounded. The whites, being inferior in numbers, were compelled to retreat, leaving the dead on the field, and when a reinforcement enabled them to return, the bodies were found horribly mutilated. They were taken to Columbus, and interred with military honors. The people along the river, below Columbus, were deserting their homes for a place of safety.

The two Banks of Columbus have placed each $5000 in the hands of the Commissary department.

The provisions sent from Charleston, to the amount of $5,000, had been received, and had excited feelings of the liveliest gratitude among the suffering people of Florida. The whole country is represented to have been destitute of provisions; what the Indians had not destroyed, had been consumed by the troops. Fears are entertained, too, that the time for planting will have passed before the Indians are removed.

FROM THE TALLAHASSEE FLORIDIAN.

The Middle district in a few days will have six hundred men under arms engaged in the Seminole war. A number fully equal to one third of the effective men in it.

Capt. Hooker on the lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite bank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five. With his remaining men, he boldly charged on the enemy.—While thus engaged, his boat got adrift, and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deathly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa. They will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few days from this place. They state that the loss of the Seminoles at the battle of the Withlacoochee, was one hundred and four killed. Among whom was Osceola or Powel; who, they say, received two wounds, and died two days after the action.

The reported death of Powel is not generally credited by our citizens.

Gallant Affair.—On the 12th inst Colonel Parish, at the head of two hundred Volunteers from this district, composed of the Companies of Captains Alston, Bellamy, and Caswell, had a sharp encounter with a large body of Indians. The attack commenced with the advanced guard under Capt. Bellamy, who had been allowed by the enemy to pass their main body. Col Parish immediately hastened forward to his support, when suddenly he was attacked on both flanks by the enemy placed in ambush. The Volunteers made an unsuccessful attempt to charge on horseback They were then dismounted and formed in admirable order. They then charged upon the enemy in a manner worthy of veterans. In the mean time, Capt. Bellamy having routed the attacking party opposed to him, fell back upon the main body. The enemy was soon forced to take shelter in a thicket. By this time, night was coming on, it was not thought prudent to follow them, where the localities of the place and the darkness would have given them great advantages. Our men rested on their arms in the open pine woods, prepared to renew the action at day-light; but during the night, the savages effected a retreat.—Their loss must have been considerable, as six dead bodies were counted in one part of the field of Battle. Two days after, Col. Parish marched for Fort King, and arrived there in safety. He then proceeded to Powell's town and destroyed it. The Volunteers then returned to Fort Drane, where they are now encamped.

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—We are informed that a regiment of troops is hourly expected from St. Louis, and as great a number as can be spared was to have been sent down in the Huntsville, from Baton Rouge, yesterday. A concentration of these forces here will probably amount to 700 men, and these joined to 300 volunteers, which it is expected will be raised here, making altogether 1000, will be despatched for Florida in the course of a few days.

See Mr. Wise's speeches on the first page of this paper.

Relief to New York.—We are surprised to learn, from the New York Commercial, that after the many expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance, from the citizens of other cities, only one or two have responded to the appeal for aid to the indigent, made by a committee of the citizens of New York. It appears that Troy, Montreal in Canada, and Fayetteville, N. C., are the only towns which have contributed any thing besides *sympathy!* Neither Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston nor Albany, all of which were so lavish of resolutions, has sent one dollar in money.

In the 15th ward of the city of New York, upwards of $10,000 have been subscribed, and in the 3d, $6,000.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—This Company was organized on Thursday last, by the appointment of George W. Mordecai, Esq. of Raleigh, as President, with a salary of $2500; and Messrs. Wm. Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux, and Charles Manly, of Raleigh, and Wm. Plummer and Joseph W. Hawkins, of Warren, as Directors.

It was ascertained that the whole amount of Stock subscribed was 5,500 Shares, or $550,000.

It was resolved, at the meeting of Stockholders, "That the President and Directors be requested to urge the prosecution of the work to as speedy a completion as is practicable, with due regard to its execution in a durable and proper manner."

"It will thus be seen," (says the Raleigh Register) "that this great work has been begun under the most auspicious circumstances; and the public have, in the character of the gentlemen to whom its prosecution is entrusted, the most ample guarantee that every thing will be done as it should be done."

Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain.

Important Disclosures.—The following article is from the Missouri Republican of the 19th January:

We understand from Vandalia, that the Illinois Senate was, last week, through a committee appointed for the purpose, engaged in an examination of witnesses and papers touching the relations and correspondence of the State Bank of Illinois with the Treasury Department of the Government, pending its application to be made a depository of the Public Moneys. It was established, we have understood, by the evidence of gentlemen on the ground, and from the letters of *Reuben M. Whitney*, (the Agent of the Pet Banks *near the Treasury*,) that the principal objection on the part of the Government to granting the application arose from a belief *that the Bank could not be used to aid the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency.* Whitney, in his correspondence with a Director of the Bank, cited the election of Senators in Sangamon, shortly after the establishment of the Bank at Springfield, and Gov. *Duncan's* letter about that time, as evidence that the Bank had used its influence *against* the Administration, and therefore he would not sanction the application until the Bank exonerated itself from the charges. Col. Mather, President of the Bank, Judge Smith, Samuel Wiggins, Esq., and others, were examined; and on Saturday, the sergeant-at-arms was despatched for R. Tolsin, Esq. The report of the committee will of course be printed, with the examinations and so much of the correspondence as can be obtained."

The *Reuben M. Whitney* mentioned above, is the individual who was consigned to lasting infamy by Mr. Adams in his celebrated Report on the Bank in 1834. He was convicted by written testimony of swearing falsely before the committee. Before that time, he was comparatively unknown and unimportant. But he was then immediately taken under the patronage of "the Government," and, though public opinion could not be so outraged as to appoint him to an office, he was provided for, first by being made a sort of sub-editor of the Globe, [a most appropriate situation for a man of his character for veracity,] and afterwards by being foisted upon the Pet Banks as *their* Agent near the Treasury. That he was thus imposed upon the Deposite Banks, and they required to employ him with a salary, we have no manner of doubt. The Globe has admitted the fact of his being in their pay. What is the nature of his duties in that capacity, may be inferred from the fact that he has been for some time at Harrisburg, using all his own and the influence of the Administration to defeat the bill before the Legislature for the re-charter of the U. States Bank. The inference is irresistible, that his duties as agent of the Banks are nominal merely, and that it is but another mode of retaining him at Washington, there to be ready to do the dirty work of "the party."

The above disclosures acquaint us with a part of his business; and with one of the means used by the Van Buren party to place their idol in the Presidental Chair. Is it possible that the people of this country are prepared to sanction such corruption? We are loth to believe it.

In relation to the above, the National Intelligencer says,—

"We must, as now viewed, consider this as the first evidence, accidentally arrived at, of a system of political corruption by means of the control exercised by the Executive of the United States over the public treasure; the existence of which has been suspected by many, and asserted by some, but which, until this moment, we have not been thoroughly convinced of. We cannot doubt, with the evidence now before us, that, through the instrumentality of the Pet Banks, the public money is deliberately used, (not spent, observe, but used,) to the amount of the twenty millions of dollars now in the Treasury, with the direct view of procuring the election to the Presidency of him whom the President is known to prefer as his successor.

"What say the Expungers to all this?"

A British Messenger, with despatches from Washington, embarked in the packet ship Europe for Liverpool, on the 1st inst., being doubtless the bearer of the acceptance of the Mediation of England.

New York.—A Census of this great State, taken last year, gives the following result:

Entire population of the State,	2,174,517
Males, - - - -	1,102,658
Females, - - - -	1,071,859
Male aliens, - -	82,319
Paupers, - -	6,821
Persons of color not taxed,	42,836

It is supposed that seven hundred and fifty millions of newspapers are circulated annually in the United States!

The bill to re-charter the U. S. Bank has passed the House of Representatives, and been sent to the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the latter House it had passed its first reading.

Sales of the Stock, to a very large amount, have been made in Philadelphia and New York at $125, $126, and $127¾.

Fatal Duel.—A duel has occurred in Mississippi, between Samuel Gwin, an officer in the Land Office, and Isaac Caldwell, formerly Mr. Poindexter's partner in the practice of law. The parties fought, each armed with four pistols, taking their position thirty paces apart, with the right of advancing. Mr. Gwin advanced, receiving the fire from four of his antagonist's pistols, one ball taking effect in his breast—the wound considered to be mortal. Mr. Caldwell fell and *expired* at the discharge of Mr. Gwin's third pistol. The quarrel originated in consequence of expressions used by Mr. Poindexter, at which Mr. Gwin took offence, and Mr. Caldwell took Mr. P's part.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill, accompanied by a long report, from the Select Committee, on the subject of transmitting incendiary publications by mail. The bill provides for the removal from office, and on conviction by any court, for imposing a fine, upon any Postmaster sending such paper into a slave State, or delivering one from a post office. All such papers to be burnt. Messrs. Davis, Linn, and King of Geo., stated their dissent from some of the views in the report. On motion of Mr. Mangum, 5000 extra copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

On Mr. Benton's resolutions, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Clayton, have spoken.

In the House of Representatives, on the 30th, nearly the whole day was devoted to the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. White of Florida, providing for the distribution of rations among the people of Florida, who have been driven from their homes, and are in want. It passed, 178 to 14.

Whilst the bill of appropriations for the support of government was under consideration, a motion was made to re-commit it with instructions to provide a mode for equalizing the pay of members of Congress; many of whom, it appears, receive far more mileage than they ought to have. Mr. Hannegan, thereupon rose, and offered the following morceau as a further instruction:

"That the committee be further instructed to inquire—

"*First.* Into the expediency of removing the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Cincinnati or Louisville.

"*Second* Into the propriety of so amending the Rules of the House, as to cause a list of the absentees, whenever the yeas and nays are taken, to be entered on the journals, and published as a part of each day's proceedings in the morning papers.

"*Third* Of compelling all members who may hereafter absent themselves, during the sittings of the House, on visits to their homes and families, or for the purpose of attending their practice in the courts of this District and the adjacent States, to relinquish their pay during the period of such absence.

"*Fourth.* Of requiring a relinquishment, in like manner, of their compensation, from members during the time lost from the business of the House in excursions to the neighbouring cities, or in pleasure parties about this city and the surrounding country, or from any other cause whatever, except sickness and the order of the House.

"*Fifth* Of establishing a rule to prevent members from drawing their pay up to the close of the session, who leave several days prior to the adjournment."

The Previous Question was immediately called for, and the bill passed without a vote upon Mr. Hannegan's instructions.

Mr Rencher then offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to inquire whether any and what alteration is necessary to be made relative to the pay and mileage of members of Congress, whether any and what legislation is necessary to limit and curtail the contingent expenses of this House.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Reynolds moved that the Rules be suspended in order to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in regard to the execution of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, by France, approve of the President's late message recommending the prohibition "of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports."

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, moved that the motion to suspend be *laid on the table.*

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative, 119 rising in the affirmative—noes not counted. So the motion of Mr. Reynolds to suspend the Rules of the House, for the purpose indicated by him, was ordered to lie on the table.

New York, February 5.

The Napolean, packet ship from Liverpool, of 24th December, is off the Hook, the ice preventing her coming up. The letters and papers are landed, but excepting as to markets, are absolutely without interest.

Exportation of Cotton for 1835.—Since the close of the year, we have applied to the proper quarter for authentic information on this subject, and have been furnished with a statement, which shows the actual exportation of cotton during the fiscal year 1835, to have been 370,194,184 pounds, valued at the places of exportation 61,435,746 dollars.—*New York American.*

Compliment to the Veracity of the President's Official Organ.—Judge White, one of the Senators from Tennessee, and long the bosom-friend of the President, thus spoke of the President's official journal on Wednesday last:—

"The gentleman from New Hampshire the other day adverted to the publication of debates in the newspaper in the interest of the Administration, in which a member of the House had given notice of his intention to move this appropriation. If I wished to know, said he, whether a fact was true or not true, that newspaper (the Globe) would be the very last place on God's earth to which I would go to ascertain."

Aids to the Governor.—Gov. Spaight has appointed the following gentlemen to be his Aids, with the rank of Colonel: Jacob Falcon, of Warren; Michael Hoke, of Lincoln; William G. Bryan, of Craven; and George Little, of Wake.—*Ral. Register.*

Several shares of stock in the *Merchant's Bank of Newbern* were sold last week at $114 cash.—The utility of this Bank in the commercial and agricultural communities is beginning to be justly appreciated, and its systematic and excellent management will farther recommend it to men of business.

Newbern Spectator.

We learn by letters received from Darien, (Ga) dated the 1st inst. that the steam boat *Pioneer* was blown up about 90 miles above that place. She and her two boats both sank. Cargo not very valuable.—Melancholy loss of life—the Engineer and 15 blacks killed, and many wounded.

Charleston Mercury.

Excellent!—We noted, very briefly, the other day, the fact that the leaders of the rival factions of Wolf and Muhlenburgh, in Pennsylvania, had "kissed and made friends," and that the Wolves had eaten up their adversaries. The managers are getting up county meetings now, to ratify the union. A letter before us gives an amusing account of one of these Union and Harmony meetings in Fayette county. After the meeting, composed of both branches of "the Democracy," had assembled and organized, and while a Van Buren committe were preparing a set of resolutions "to order," Mr. Austin, a Wolf man, addressed the meeting in favor of the gallant Harrison, and sat down amidst the cheers of the audience. When the committee reported the Van Buren resolutions, Mr. Austin moved to strike out Van Buren and Johnson, and insert Harrison and Granger. Mr. McCleary, a Muhlenburg man, seconded the motion and came down from his seat, and declared that although he had always been a Jackson man, and now believe him one of the greatest men in the country, he was not for Van Buren, and would support Harrison on the same principle that he supported Jackson. The result was, that the Van Buren resolutions were voted down "all hollow," and the meeting broke up with a hurrah for old Tippecanoe!—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

ARTHUR TAPPAN.

We copy the following hit at the famous *negro agitator* in the New Year's Address of the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Journal:—

Hail ARTHUR! great regenerator
Of human drink and human *natur!*
Friend of the Negro, friend of Sunday,
But friendlier to "A. T. Burgundy!"
Without some spice from name like thine,
My verse were flatter than thy wine,
Which thou did'st vow, upon thy sol-
Emn word, contained no alcohol.
Thy hopeful labours the last year,
In the *black* cause, came very near,
With its curs' abolition jingle,
To spill more blood than thou could'st mingle,
By process of amalgamation,
Throughout the limits of creation.
Live on! I do not wish thee dead;
But may some tar and feathers shed
Upon thy cracked and addled head,
Furnish thee forth to act thy part,
And make thee *look* the goose thou art.
Live on! to be the jeer and scorn
Of happy millions, yet unborn.
Live on! and may thy guerdon be,
And that of those who herd with thee,
To drink un-alchoholic wine,
And buss "the *Negro* face divine."

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev'd Wm Peacock, Mr JOHN D. CAMERON, to Miss JANE SMITH, daughter of Mr Wm P. Smith, all of Richmond County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 7th inst, Steam Boat Henrietta, with tow boats Henry Clay and Diligence in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c for L. D Henry, E. L. Winslow, Mrs. Cox, Leete & Cook, Hall & Johnson, R. C. McMaster, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Hart & Fuller, J. M Strong, C. P. Mallett, T Grimes, Thos. Sandford & Co., Willkings & Belden, Gardner & McKethan and Lindsey & Settle, of this place; and for J Small, R. & R. Faucett, A Hargrave and Wm. Albright, of the interior.

Also, on the 4th, Steamer Clarendon, with boats Commerce and Packet in tow, with Dry Goods and Groceries, for G. C McNeill, L Brown, A. Campbell, J. Kyle, G. W. Holmes and C. J Orrell, of this place; and for Mrs. E Waters, J. & R Sloan, James Miller, Mrs. C A. Burney and Wm. Gwin, of the interior.

Also, on the 10th, Steamer John Walker, with sundry Goods, for Willkings & Belden, John M. Dobbin, C. T Haigh, T. Cochran, J. Sundy, G. W McDonald, J. Martine, E. J Hale, T. Sandford & Co., J. Huske & Son, E. L. & W. Winslow, G & L Hurlbutt and S T Hawley, of this place; and for Watson & Ellis, M. Brown, B. Bailey & Co. and Prof. Mitchell, of the interior.

More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

February 11, 1836

FOR SALE.

THREE first rate Harness HORSES,
Apply to R. W. KING.
February 10, 1836 75w2

Notice.

IN consequence of the late destructive Fire in New York, CHURCHILL, SOUTHMAYD & Co, have removed to the spacious building No. 92, Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets, opposite Trinity Church, formerly occupied by Halbrook & Arnold as a Furniture Ware House, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hotel, Exchange Hotel in Broad street, and the Atlantic Hotel. They will be prepared early in the approaching Season, to offer their friends on liberal terms an entire new stock of STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM G. NOBLE.
Salisbury, N. C., January 30, 1836. 75-3t.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.
New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 75w9

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.
February 8, 1836. 75tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, Feb 9th, 1836. 75tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb 4th 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836.

PRICES CURRENT.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY

MERCHANDIZE	Quantity raied.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	40	50
Apple	do	30	35
Bacon -	lb	8½	9
Beeswax -	do	22	23
Bagging -	yard	20	30
Bale Rope,	lb	11	12
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	14½
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	13½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	15	
Cotton, new	100lbs	14 25	14 75
Corn, (new,)	bushel		65
Copperas -	100lbs		
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, superfine	barrel	6 50	
Fine	do	7	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	6 50	
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	40	
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	2 75	3
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto dry	do	10	11
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	35	
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	7
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	40	
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18	20
Linseed	gallon	1 00	1 10
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7 00
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10	12
Common	do	9 50	10
Loaf and Lump	lb	16	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	75
Turk's Island, &c.	do	55	60
Ditto,	sack		2 75
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5 50	6
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	30	32
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	375
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 60
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	
Wool,	lb	16	18

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cerroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gogger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 21 inst a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,
Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14th, 1836. 71tf

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL.

Has just received by Steamer Clarendon
50 bags new Rio Coffee, [prime green,]
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.

Brick Row, Haymount.

January 5, 1836 70

J. GALES& SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835 63tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina, whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

At No. 83, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R C. WETMORE,
No. 83, Water Street, near Old Slip

New York, Dec. 24, 1835. 69 7w

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R C W

Loaf Sugar.

20 barrels of Philadelphia refined SUGAR,
8 tierces of New Orleans " "
For sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 14, 1836. 71tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W. Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's.	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L. ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff.*

January 19, 1836. 72ts.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given. Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C. L.

December 1, 1835 65-tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4m.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8. 1835 53-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
95 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm. Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and 1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	1 52
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1836. 72-ts

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14 71tf.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other modern treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice. Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, invent or and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

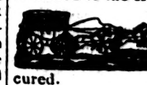
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47 f.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, ruff, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.